

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year \$2.00; Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year \$3.00; Three Months \$1.00; Six Months \$1.50; Sunday Bee, One Year \$1.00; Saturday Bee, One Year \$1.00; Weekly Bee, One Year \$1.00.

OFFICES: Omaha: The Bee Building, South Omaha: Singer Block, Corner N and Twenty-fourth streets. Council Bluffs: 15 Pearl Street. Chicago Office: 62 Chamber of Commerce.

CORRESPONDENCE: All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: To the Editor.

BUSINESS LETTERS: All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks, etc., and postage orders may be made payable to the order of the company.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: George B. Tschack, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of August, 1898, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Date. Rows include 1. 28,240, 2. 29,040, 3. 28,573, 4. 28,740, 5. 28,420, 6. 28,060, 7. 28,095, 8. 27,709, 9. 28,724, 10. 29,793, 11. 29,635, 12. 29,650, 13. 28,483, 14. 28,410, 15. 28,049, 16. 28,026.

Total 464,864. Less returned and unsold copies 19,525. Net total sales 445,339. Net Daily Average 27,629.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of September, 1898. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

WELCOME TO THE BEE BUILDING.

No visitor to Omaha and the exposition should go away without inspecting The Bee Building, the largest newspaper building in America, and the Bee newspaper plant, connected by the finest between Chicago and San Francisco. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

Omaha's peace jubilee outranks all others. Every man, woman and child in Nebraska should inspect the exhibit of their state at the exposition and feel prouder than ever that they live in Nebraska.

Western Nebraska has been enjoying the first snow storm of the season. This part of the state, however, will cheerfully defer its sleighrides for two months yet.

Secretary Alger shows his horse sense when he declines to discuss army matters with reporters. That is where General Miles and other generals have made their mistakes.

The most details we learn about the part of the first Nebraska in the capture of Manila the more reason have Nebraskans to feel proud of the military achievements of their boys in the far east.

Another Pacific ocean island has disappeared from view. How accommodating in it to have made itself scarce just at the time the mapmakers are rearranging their chart of that part of the globe.

The democrats have again carried Arkansas, but they forgot to divide the offices with populists and silver republicans. No fusion racket for democrats in any state where they are sure of the whole hog.

General Manderson is competent to inspect the military camp at Chickamauga. He has inspected it several times—the first time when he was leading his men under General Thomas at the battle of Chickamauga.

If the sentiment expressed at the meeting of the middle-of-the-road populists at Cincinnati means anything, it means that the populists will never again consent to playing one tail to a bifurcated democratic kite in another presidential campaign.

After the unlooked for acceptance of the order of the Interstate Commerce commission for a reduction of rates by a Canadian railroad, perhaps the commission will be encouraged to make a new attempt to have its authority recognized by American railroads.

The price of silver bullion on the market has crawled up the 60-cent mark, but it is still a few shades below the wheat quotations. But the exploded union between silver and wheat can not be restored on a permanent basis after the recent divorce, no matter if they do cohabit occasionally on the old obligatory plan.

Both former Presidents Cleveland and Harrison, who have been invited to participate in the peace jubilee at Omaha, have been in this city before and would be strangers here no more than President McKinley, who has favored Omaha with his presence on several occasions. But everybody will be made to feel at home during the peace jubilee, whether they have ever been here before or not.

Two-thirds of the period allotted for the life of the Transmississippi Exposition has passed by and but fifty days remain out of the 150 days during which the gates will have been opened. The passing of the 100-day milestone has only this significance, that it emphasizes the wonderful success that has already crowned the efforts of the men who have carried the burden of this great enterprise, at the same time holding forth the promise of full realization of the most rosy expectations of its enthusiastic promoters.

THE CANAL AND THE RAILWAYS.

Now that the projected canal across the Isthmus of Panama has become a live issue, its effect upon the transcontinental railroad lines becomes a matter of serious concern, not merely to the railroad managers and owners, but to the people in the region traversed by these roads.

Whenever the canal across the isthmus is built a large portion of the freight traffic of all transcontinental railroads is sure to be diverted to the water route. This is also true as regards the carriage of low class passenger travel, which at the present time constitutes an important source of railroad revenue. While the Pacific coast states would doubtless profit by cheaper transportation charges, it would become a serious problem with the Pacific railroads and their connecting lines how to make up for the losses entailed by the diversion of traffic.

There is no prospect of increasing the railway revenues by the export of products seeking an outlet through the canal, nor is there any prospect of a material increase of overland travel or traffic by reason of improved conditions on the Pacific coast. In order to meet fixed charges and running expenses the railroads would have to raise their local rates. In other words, the rates already considered oppressive by the producers of the transmississippi country would be increased and the burdens of the western farmer made more unbearable when prices of grain and cattle are very low.

The effect of the canal upon the railroads is bound also to be felt by the towns and cities tributary to the railroads. If the bulk of the through freight between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts is to be carried by ocean steamers and the migration from the thickly settled sections of the east is to be steered through the canal instead of across the country, the upbuilding and development of the prairie states and the mountain states this side of the Sierra Nevada would be seriously retarded. Manifestly the interests of the central and middle west, and for that matter of the people of the whole country excepting alone a few seaport towns, are liable to suffer by the canal scheme, for which they are asked to contribute a subsidy raised by taxation.

This may be the selfish point of view in dealing with a great international project, nevertheless this is the view that should be borne in mind by representatives of this section in the national legislature. WAR DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION. President McKinley's decision to institute an investigation of the War Department is what the country has expected. It is wise and timely. Secretary Alger asked for it and it is desired by all the officials of the department. It is not a concession to the clamor that has been raised against the secretary of war, but a recognition of the right of the public to have all the light possible on the conduct of the war. No fair-minded man will doubt that it is the earnest wish and purpose of President McKinley that the investigation shall be most thorough. The commission he will appoint will be composed of men of experience and character, who can be depended upon to perform the duty devolved on them faithfully and fearlessly.

The Bee believes and has not hesitated to declare its opinion that much that has been charged against the War Department is unjust. That there has been some mismanagement will be admitted. Doubtless men have been entrusted with important duties who proved to be incompetent. This was inevitable in the hurried organization of a large army. But it is difficult to believe that soldiers have been willfully neglected or maltreated. If it should appear, however, as the result of an investigation, that such has been the case, those responsible should be adequately punished.

The president has done his duty in determining to have an investigation. There will be no delay in instituting it. Pending the result common justice demands that the clamor against the War Department shall cease.

AMERICAN TRADE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

United States Consul Plumacher at Maracalibo, in a recent report, points out in vigorous language the tutelage of our endeavors hitherto to secure a fair proportion of the South American trade. There are German houses in his district which export for their own account over \$2,000,000 worth of coffee a year and German capital runs into millions in Venezuela. There is not a dollar of United States capital invested in the district and the abundance of this foreign capital is the greatest obstacle to the expansion of our trade and German patience, business training, endurance, attention to business and knowledge of foreign languages combine to make them most formidable competitors. Consul Plumacher has insisted for years that if we wish to share in this trade we must imitate them. Immense sums of money have been spent for elegant catalogues in the English language and are read by no one except our commercial adversaries.

This officer has had many years' experience at his present post and is therefore qualified to speak. He advises that our merchants and manufacturers send their sons or relatives to South America to study the language and habits of the people and become acquainted with the business methods of the country; the young men to possess some previous business training. A young man can live on \$700 to \$800 per year and in three years could master the language and become familiar with the customs of the people. By that time he would be able to open a business of his own or attend to the interests of his commercial friends at home. The consul says he can place ten or twelve young men of good health and steady habits who are willing to come to Venezuela and pay their own expenses for a few years. Four of the towns mentioned where there are openings are described as the healthiest climate in the world, while others are hot and unhealthy.

AN ANARCHIST REVIVAL.

Anarchism in Europe has not been demonstrative for several years, but it appears to have revived and to threaten a renewal of the terrorization of crowned heads. Week before last a plot to kill Emperor Nicholas was developed at Moscow, an attempt was made some days since to shoot Wilhelm, the young queen of the Netherlands whose coronation took place last Tuesday, and yesterday the empress of Austria was assassinated in Geneva, Switzerland. In each case the criminal is said to be an anarchist, probably selected to carry out the decree of an organization of these conspirators, who are in every country of Europe.

The murder of the empress of Austria is inexplicable upon any hypothesis other than that of relentless hatred of all persons in power and especially of royalty which is the cardinal teaching of anarchism. She was a woman well advanced in years, she took no part or at all events no conspicuous part in the political affairs of the empire, she was well thought of by the Austrian people. It is not apparent what was hoped to accomplish by her assassination except to gratify a bloodthirsty spirit. So cowardly a murder must increase and intensify abhorrence of anarchism everywhere. This deplorable event will undoubtedly lead every government of Europe to more active efforts to suppress the anarchism and out of this may come other assassinations.

THE CUBAN COMMISSION.

The military commission which is to terminate Spanish rule in Cuba arrived at Havana yesterday and will at once proceed with the work it has to do. All classes of the people there have been anxiously awaiting the arrival of the commission, which is expected to speedily bring about a much desired change in conditions.

MORE MILITARY SCHOOLS NEEDED.

One of the most impressive lessons of the war with Spain is the manifest lack of trained military officers to command large bodies of soldiers raised in sudden emergencies. Whatever blunders have been made in the handling of the troops and whatever shortcomings have been disclosed in their transportation, feeding and medical treatment are nearly all traceable to the inexperience of the men charged with the responsibility. This applies both to field and staff officers who were commissioned on the spur of the moment for the reason that trained military men could not be found in sufficient numbers to supply the demand.

So long as our army only mustered 25,000 men one military training school conducted by the government was ample for ordinary purposes. When the strength of the regular army was raised to 60,000 men and 225,000 volunteers were recruited in less than sixty days the supply of educated military officers was exhausted before the organization was half begun. With a standing army of from 60,000 to 100,000 men the West Point military academy will be unequal to the situation.

In order to prevent a repetition of the experience of the war just closed, the government should establish at least one, if not two, military schools equal in all respects to the West Point institution. Compared with the benefits to be derived the cost of establishing and maintaining a second military academy would be trivial. Even if all the men receiving a military education at the government expense do not enter the military service, they could always be depended on to officer efficiently levies of volunteers called out to do military duty in time of war. It is also desirable that the need for military training will be recognized more in state educational institutions. The work of the national military academies should be supplemented by military academies under state supervision conducted on lines similar to those at West Point.

The Bee has for years advocated the conversion of Fort Omaha into a military school and the bill with that object in view introduced by Congressman Mercer once passed both houses of congress, but failed to become law. That measure or one providing for a national military academy at Fort Omaha should be reintroduced at the next session of congress.

A PERMANENT DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

The question of a permanent diplomatic service for the United States, similar to the service of European countries, is likely to receive more attention with the broadening out of our international relations. Assuming that our foreign policy will in future be somewhat more complicated than it has been thus far there will arise a demand for men who have made a careful and thorough study of diplomacy and without a service fashioned on old-world lines, wherein men are specially trained for diplomatic work, it may not always be easy to supply the demand. It must be admitted that the United States has been very successful with its diplomacy and this may fairly be urged as showing that a permanent service is not necessary. In every emergency capable men have been found for the duty to be performed. Perhaps there is no reason to doubt that this will always be the case. But is it wise to confidently count upon this? Is it judicious to shut our eyes to the example of older nations and refuse to adopt a policy the advantages and benefits of which are fully attested by their experience?

There does not appear to be any really sound objection to a permanent and therefore a trained diplomatic service. It will not be approved by those people who believe that with every change of administration there should be a sweeping removal of all in the public service not in political sympathy with the new administration. It will not be acceptable to those who are apprehensive of creating an official class. But neither of these objections is entitled to serious consideration. It is undoubtedly a fact that there is a very general misapprehension of the duties of diplomatic representatives; that the popular con-

SECTARIAL SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. That independent Pennsylvania pastor, who insisted upon preaching a sermon without his coat, vigorously defends his position. He might have suggested, if he hadn't been too gallant, that it wasn't much worse to appear in shirt sleeves than it was to appear in shirt waist.

UNIVERSAL DISARMAMENT.

In case the nations were to lay down their warlike weapons in the interest of general peace, how about Africa and the razor?

THAT'S THE QUESTION.

Encircled by her soldiers Holland's queen was enthroned. And what men would be willing to surround a pretty girl of 18 with their arms?

CONRADS.

New York Mail and Express. American farmers have paid off more than \$100,000,000 in the last two years. The "money power" and the horny-handed son of agriculture are traveling hand in hand nowadays.

WHY UTAH IS PROSPEROUS.

Utah is very prosperous this year. In the first place the weather has been favorable to the crops and in the second place men out there don't want to buy bonnets and mother Hubbard wrappes by the dozen now.

ENVIABLE FREEDOM OF CHOICE.

Minnneapolis Tribune. The attempt to secure democratic quarters to make political capital out of the war suggests that the opposition is willing to claim credit for all the successes but is unwilling to assume responsibility for any of the failures of recent operations.

CHANGES BROUGHT BY WAR.

Kansas City Star. An exchange remarks that heretofore when we want to refer to the father of his country we must not call him "the immortal George," as there is another immortal George now. True, and we must not refer to the civil war as "the late war," for similar reasons.

OBJECTIONS TO PERMANENT PEACE.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. The czar's peace proposals are the more unwelcome to France because the minister of war has just introduced at great expense a new quick firing gun which is said to be 50 per cent more effective than any other weapon now in existence. France feels that it is being subjected to an experience of splendid isolation, of which Great Britain seems to have had enough.

WHEN ROGUES GO OUT, ETC.

New York Mail and Express. General Pando insists that Canovas was a fool, Sagasta an imbecile and Weyler a brute in the recent war, and he also declares that Toral, who surrendered Sagasta, ought to be hanged by court-martial. It is true that Pando didn't win a battle in Cuba, but he clearly thinks himself "the whole thing," so far as Spanish valor and statercraft are concerned.

A GRATIFYING SHOWING.

Indianapolis Journal. The statement that the Omaha exposition management is getting out of debt is gratifying. It is a very excellent show, according to all accounts, but owing to the absorption of public attention in the war, it was played to empty benches, so to speak, for several months. The end of the war and the close of the beautiful harvest, coming about the same time, gave the people a chance to think of it again, and farmers have been flocking in from every direction in a way to encourage the downtown guarantors. If the present rate of attendance continues it is likely to come out even, if not to be a financial success.

WAR AS A PROFESSION.

One of the many lessons taught by a short war. Philadelphia Times. One thing most impressively taught by our short war with Spain is that war is a serious business and the art of war is a difficult profession that cannot be taken up off-hand, but requires careful training and diligent preparation. The navy has furnished the most conspicuous example of this truth, but the army has taught it quite as impressively. Secrecy is a thing so far apart from the life of the average man that the navy is beyond the ambitions of the amateur and thus our navy was able to give such an illustration of thorough professional education, organization, discipline, complete preparation at every point, as surpassed all expectations. All records of the importance of maintaining the navy at its own high standard. No one would propose to rely upon an improvised navy in the event of another war.

It is just as plain that we could not rely upon an improvised army. Events move too quickly in these days of steam and electricity, and a small army that is ready for instant service is worth more than a countless legion that has to be organized and prepared. The war with Spain was fought and won by the navy and a part of the regular army, with a few of the previously organized and experienced regiments of the states before the most of the newly appointed volunteer officers had learned the rudiments of their duties.

Of course this country need not, should not and never will maintain a great standing army, and in the event of a serious foreign war its reliance would always be upon its citizen soldiery. But the men who are to direct not only the operations in the field but the not less important matters of organization, movement and maintenance, must be educated to their business beforehand. In this war the organization of the regular army has been swamped in the disorganization of a vast volunteer army offered by amateurs. The men are brave enough, the officers well meaning, but they do not know. Civilians in staff positions have muddled the whole administration; line officers have not known how to take care of their men; surgeons from civil life, though as well qualified as the army surgeons for the actual treatment of the sick or wounded, have known nothing of the army surgeon's first business of preventing sickness or of that military authority and method that makes the army surgeon as much a soldier as a doctor. These things can no more be arrived at by intuition than can the scientific conduct of a campaign or the direction of a battleship.

If this country expects to engage in military enterprises it must have a military equipment. As a matter of fact the actual equipment which we had proved sufficient in this case, since the one decisive battle was won by only a part of the regular army and but small volunteer reinforcements were required for the operations in Porto Rico and the Philippines. Had we secured a stronger power the regular army must still have been the nucleus of any effective force we could put into the field and it must be our reliance in any military requirements growing out of this war. It need not be large in numbers, though the present maximum must be increased, but its organization must be such as to admit of easy expansion, so that an army of any size can also be engaged by men trained in the military profession. Anything else leads to confusion, suffering and loss.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTIES.

Cincinnati Enquirer. "What can equal the warmth of a true woman's love?" asked the dearest girl. "Her temper," replied the savage bachelor.

Chicago Post. "What did you wife say to you when you got home from the club at such an unearthly hour this morning?" "Oh, ask me something easy." "What would you call something easy?" "Well, you might ask me what she failed to say."

Fliegende Blätter. "My father-in-law is really a simpleton. The other day I wrote him that my pecuniary embarrassments were turning my hair gray." "You suppose his answer was? He sent me a bottle of hair dye."

Cincinnati Tribune. The Dearest Girl—What makes you old bachelors say such horrid things? Startled men do not talk that way.

Savage Bachelor—No; we only say what the married men think.

Chicago Post. "Why do you think he is such a remarkable man?" "He's the only one I ever knew who had nerve enough to make the room cool in the marriage service and enough so that anyone could hear him."

Harper's Bazar. Maud—I think it perfectly disgraceful! Her fiancé hadn't been dead six weeks when she married the other man.

Mable—You know her tressonau would have soon gone out of fashion.

Washington Star. "I wonder," said Mr. Dreyfus to a female friend, "why it is that children are always so anxious to forsake all their joyous freedom from care and be able to make their own mistakes?" "Maybe," answered his young son, "it's because grown men get attention and sympathy when they have a stomach-ache, instead of being laughed at."

"NO PLACE LIKE HOME."

"No place like home." This truly said, A place like home, since you're so glad, None other suits your frills of joy can grow, None other hearts sink so deep in woe.

No garden gives so grateful rest, Nor hides more beautiful vipers' nest. No father's heart shines anywhere like, No darker night than settles there.

No sweeter place, when love controls, And honor shields the trusting soul; No place like home, since you're so glad, When Virtue wears its loveliest shade.

There life draws richest nourishment, Or withers under discontent. Looks up, with glad, aspirin eye, Or shrinks, and only waits to die.

No place so holy and so pure, No place where love's love secure, No calling chain so hard to bear, As binds the sad, discordant pair.

A cabin home may be most dear, A palace cursed with hate and fear; No place like home, since you're so glad, The other doomed to deadly strife.

Life's purest, sweetest spring of all Some demon's touch may turn to gall. The shelter of an honored name May serve to hide the deepest shame.

"The good to hold the fond ideal, And 'home, sweet home,' is something real; How sad, that some, at woful cost, Must learn how paradise is lost!" Omaha, Neb. B. F. COCHRAN.

OUR DAILY BULLETIN.

HAVANA, Sept. 11, 1898.—The Spanish members of the Peace Commission, by which the final treaty with the United States is to be negotiated, will hold a preliminary meeting in this city today. Capt. Gen. Blanco will preside over the session.

WOMEN IN THE DREYFUS CASE.

Motive Behind the Persecution of the French Officer. New York Sun. Now that a reopening of the Dreyfus case is virtually assured, it is not enough to say that he was a Jew, and was therefore made to suffer because of the enmity against his race, which, to the disgrace of the French people, is now so rife in France. Nor was it necessary to make an example of some body in order to deter others in his position. Dreyfus has been made the victim of an atrocious conspiracy.

The question, therefore, arises: What was the motive of securing by foul means the conviction of Dreyfus, and who was benefited by it? It is not enough to say that he was a Jew, and was therefore made to suffer because of the enmity against his race, which, to the disgrace of the French people, is now so rife in France. Nor was it necessary to make an example of some body in order to deter others in his position. Dreyfus has been made the victim of an atrocious conspiracy.

One of the theories of the case which has been suggested in a Paris journal, is that, as often happens, a woman is at the bottom of the matter. The real culprit, in whose stead Dreyfus has suffered, was, it is said, Major Esterhazy. This man had for a friend the mistress of General Boisdeffre, the officer who engineered the proceedings against both Dreyfus and his champion, Zola. She influenced General Boisdeffre to exclude Esterhazy, and in order to effect that, to intimate Dreyfus. Hence, as soon as the Henry forgery became known, Boisdeffre had to resign his place, and has now retired from the scene.

Had the events which we are considering occurred anywhere except in France the explanation would be at once dismissed as too fantastic and far-fetched to deserve serious attention, but, unfortunately, the morality of Frenchmen in high stations is peculiarly where women are concerned, that nothing in the way of sacrificing honor, justice and reputation to satisfy the demands of a dissolute woman, is too monstrous to be credible.

OUR DAILY BULLETIN.

HAVANA, Sept. 11, 1898.—The Spanish members of the Peace Commission, by which the final treaty with the United States is to be negotiated, will hold a preliminary meeting in this city today. Capt. Gen. Blanco will preside over the session.

WOMEN IN THE DREYFUS CASE.

Motive Behind the Persecution of the French Officer. New York Sun. Now that a reopening of the Dreyfus case is virtually assured, it is not enough to say that he was a Jew, and was therefore made to suffer because of the enmity against his race, which, to the disgrace of the French people, is now so rife in France. Nor was it necessary to make an example of some body in order to deter others in his position. Dreyfus has been made the victim of an atrocious conspiracy.

The question, therefore, arises: What was the motive of securing by foul means the conviction of Dreyfus, and who was benefited by it? It is not enough to say that he was a Jew, and was therefore made to suffer because of the enmity against his race, which, to the disgrace of the French people, is now so rife in France. Nor was it necessary to make an example of some body in order to deter others in his position. Dreyfus has been made the victim of an atrocious conspiracy.

One of the theories of the case which has been suggested in a Paris journal, is that, as often happens, a woman is at the bottom of the matter. The real culprit, in whose stead Dreyfus has suffered, was, it is said, Major Esterhazy. This man had for a friend the mistress of General Boisdeffre, the officer who engineered the proceedings against both Dreyfus and his champion, Zola. She influenced General Boisdeffre to exclude Esterhazy, and in order to effect that, to intimate Dreyfus. Hence, as soon as the Henry forgery became known, Boisdeffre had to resign his place, and has now retired from the scene.

Had the events which we are considering occurred anywhere except in France the explanation would be at once dismissed as too fantastic and far-fetched to deserve serious attention, but, unfortunately, the morality of Frenchmen in high stations is peculiarly where women are concerned, that nothing in the way of sacrificing honor, justice and reputation to satisfy the demands of a dissolute woman, is too monstrous to be credible.

OUR DAILY BULLETIN.

HAVANA, Sept. 11, 1898.—The Spanish members of the Peace Commission, by which the final treaty with the United States is to be negotiated, will hold a preliminary meeting in this city today. Capt. Gen. Blanco will preside over the session.

WOMEN IN THE DREYFUS CASE.

Motive Behind the Persecution of the French Officer. New York Sun. Now that a reopening of the Dreyfus case is virtually assured, it is not enough to say that he was a Jew, and was therefore made to suffer because of the enmity against his race, which, to the disgrace of the French people, is now so rife in France. Nor was it necessary to make an example of some body in order to deter others in his position. Dreyfus has been made the victim of an atrocious conspiracy.

The question, therefore, arises: What was the motive of securing by foul means the conviction of Dreyfus, and who was benefited by it? It is not enough to say that he was a Jew, and was therefore made to suffer because of the enmity against his race, which, to the disgrace of the French people, is now so rife in France. Nor was it necessary to make an example of some body in order to deter others in his position. Dreyfus has been made the victim of an atrocious conspiracy.

One of the theories of the case which has been suggested in a Paris journal, is that, as often happens, a woman is at the bottom of the matter. The real culprit, in whose stead Dreyfus has suffered, was, it is said, Major Esterhazy. This man had for a friend the mistress of General Boisdeffre, the officer who engineered the proceedings against both Dreyfus and his champion, Zola. She influenced General Boisdeffre to exclude Esterhazy, and in order to effect that, to intimate Dreyfus. Hence, as soon as the Henry forgery became known, Boisdeffre had to resign his place, and has now retired from the scene.

Had the events which we are considering occurred anywhere except in France the explanation would be at once dismissed as too fantastic and far-fetched to deserve serious attention, but, unfortunately, the morality of Frenchmen in high stations is peculiarly where women are concerned, that nothing in the way of sacrificing honor, justice and reputation to satisfy the demands of a dissolute woman, is too monstrous to be credible.

OUR DAILY BULLETIN.

HAVANA, Sept. 11, 1898.—The Spanish members of the Peace Commission, by which the final treaty with the United States is to be negotiated, will hold a preliminary meeting in this city today. Capt. Gen. Blanco will preside over the session.

WOMEN IN THE DREYFUS CASE.

Motive Behind the Persecution of the French Officer. New York Sun. Now that a reopening of the Dreyfus case is virtually assured, it is not enough to say that he was a Jew, and was therefore made to suffer because of the enmity against his race, which, to the disgrace of the French people, is now so rife in France. Nor was it necessary to make an example of some body in order to deter others in his position. Dreyfus has been made the victim of an atrocious conspiracy.

The question, therefore, arises: What was the motive of securing by foul means the conviction of Dreyfus, and who was benefited by it? It is not enough to say that he was a Jew, and was therefore made to suffer because of the enmity against his race, which, to the disgrace of the French people, is now so rife in France. Nor was it necessary to make an example of some body in order to deter others in his position. Dreyfus has been made the victim of an atrocious conspiracy.

One of the theories of the case which has been suggested in a Paris journal, is that, as often happens, a woman is at the bottom of the matter. The real culprit, in whose stead Dreyfus has suffered, was, it is said, Major Esterhazy. This man had for a friend the mistress of General Boisdeffre, the officer who engineered the proceedings against both Dreyfus and his champion, Zola. She influenced General Boisdeffre to exclude Esterhazy, and in order to effect that, to intimate Dreyfus. Hence, as soon as the Henry forgery became known, Boisdeffre had to resign his place, and has now retired from the scene.

Had the events which we are considering occurred anywhere except in France the explanation would be at once dismissed as too fantastic and far-fetched to deserve serious attention, but, unfortunately, the morality of Frenchmen in high stations is peculiarly where women are concerned, that nothing in the way of sacrificing honor, justice and reputation to satisfy the demands of a dissolute woman, is too monstrous to be credible.

OUR DAILY BULLETIN.

HAVANA, Sept. 11, 1898.—The Spanish members of the Peace Commission, by which the final treaty with the United States is to be negotiated, will hold a preliminary meeting in this city today. Capt. Gen. Blanco will preside over the session.

WOMEN IN THE DREYFUS CASE.

Motive Behind the Persecution of the French Officer. New York Sun. Now that a reopening of the Dreyfus case is virtually assured, it is not enough to say that he was a Jew, and was therefore made to suffer because of the enmity against his race, which, to the disgrace of the French people, is now so rife in France. Nor was it necessary to make an example of some body in order to deter others in his position. Dreyfus has been made the victim of an atrocious conspiracy.

The question, therefore, arises: What was the motive of securing by foul means the conviction of Dreyfus, and who was benefited by it? It is not enough to say that he was a Jew, and was therefore made to suffer because of the enmity against his race, which, to the disgrace of the French people, is now so rife in France. Nor was it necessary to make an example of some body in order to deter others in his position. Dreyfus has been made the victim of an atrocious conspiracy.

One of the theories of the case which has been suggested in a Paris journal, is that, as often happens, a woman is at the bottom of the matter. The real culprit, in whose stead Dreyfus has suffered, was, it is said, Major Esterhazy. This man had for a friend the mistress of General Boisdeffre, the officer who engineered the proceedings against both Dreyfus and his champion, Zola. She influenced General Boisdeffre to exclude Esterhazy, and in order to effect that, to intimate Dreyfus. Hence, as soon as the Henry forgery became known, Boisdeffre had to resign his place, and has now retired from the scene.

Had the events which we are considering occurred anywhere except in France the explanation would be at once dismissed as too fantastic and far-fetched to deserve serious attention, but, unfortunately, the morality of Frenchmen in high stations is peculiarly where women are concerned, that nothing in the way of sacrificing honor, justice and reputation to satisfy the demands of a dissolute woman, is too monstrous